

IN GAELIC SCRIPT

Irish Delegates Signed the Recent Treaty With England.

Was Devised by Monks of Ireland in the Early Days of Christianity—Ogham is an Older System.

Signatures of the Irish delegates on the Irish-English treaty received considerable notice because they were the ancient Gaelic instead of the British names of the delegates, and because they were written in the florid and, in English eyes, distorted, Gaelic script. For one not accustomed to the Gaelic style of writing it was difficult to make out the signatures.

Gaelic script is old. It was developed by monks in Ireland in the early days of Christianity. Yet there is an older script than this. There is a more genuine Gaelic system of writing, known as Ogham.

Ogham is the system of writing which grew from some root which may have been contemporaneous with the root of the Celtic race. And, curiously, Ogham may still be found in traces in Ireland among the Cymri of Wales and the Gaels of Scotland. Ogham specimens may be found engraved on flat rocks in whatever sections of earth Celts were in the days of Ogham.

There is a story of a shopkeeper in a little town in Ireland, who lived less than a hundred years ago and who was nagged continually while he lived by the authorities because, they said, he had no sign above the door of his shop. He tried to show them the sign and tried to read it to them, and finally someone who knew what Ogham was satisfied the authorities by translating it into letters which the authorities recognized. The scratches over the door of the shop, when put into English letters, really spelled out that old Irishman's name.

Nobody knows how Ogham started when. The nature of the writing—the foundation of it—has led men to believe it grew in a time when the only writing surfaces were blocks of stone. It is essentially a script for scratching.

The Ogham alphabet has 20 letters, beginning, in order, with H, L, S, instead of the A, B, C of the Phoenician alphabet, which must have been born ages after Ogham. The Ogham alphabet is divided into four groups; all the letters are alike, being lines, and are distinguishable from one another by the number of lines used, by position with relation to the basic line or to each other, or by posture—that is, in one group the short lines slant. All are short lines except the one long one, the basic line, which is horizontal. The letters are built on this, below or above it.

Is the Arctic Ocean Cold?

Vilhjalmur Stefansson says in the World's Work: "I have spent in the polar regions 10 winters and 13 summers myself, and during most of that time I have carried reliable thermometers, so that I could say from my own experience how cold it is up there in winter, but I prefer to quote the records of the Canadian and American weather bureaus. I have written both of them and asked them to give me the lowest temperature ever recorded in the Canadian station at Herschel Island on the north coast of Canada near the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and the American station near Point Barrow, at the north tip of Alaska, about 300 miles north of the Arctic circle. The replies in both cases were identical: 'We have never recorded anything lower than 54 degrees Fahrenheit below zero.'

The other day I was reading over a report of the meteorological observations of my Arctic expedition of 1913-14, made by the second in command, Dr. R. M. Anderson. He says: 'The lowest temperature of the winter was 49 degrees below zero, or about like Saranac Lake, New York state, which is a winter resort.'

Jazzes Them Up.

Digging the family out of bed in the morning to the sound of a phonograph is the successful method discovered by the mother of a large and sleep-loving brood in the Sheephead bay section. Every member of the family except the mother goes out either to school or to work, and as there isn't an early bird in the whole family it has proved rather difficult for mother to get the household started in time to evade reproaches of school authorities or to keep their jobs.

Recently she noticed how her children doted on jazz and thought out her famous early rising plan. Before going to bed she tied one end of a piece of string to the hammer of the alarm clock and the other end to the starting lever of the phonograph. Clock and jazz started in magical accord the next morning and by 6:30 the family was downstairs dressed and dancing up an appetite—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Professional "Aunts."

Miss Port of London is the inventor of the "Universal Aunt" who stands ready to perform all kinds of services at so much an hour. She has eight women in her employ, each one of which has some specialty. Some are ready to take children to places of amusement, others to act as guides. There are nurses, teachers, shoppers and chaperons. There is constant demand for the services of these women and Miss Port is making a fine living at the head of her band—N.Y. Times.

IN NO NEED OF PATRONAGE

Incident That Illustrates the Sturdy Independence Characteristic of Benjamin Franklin.

The sturdy independence that was characteristic of Benjamin Franklin, says the Argonaut, is illustrated in an anecdote for which we are indebted to Jared Sparks. As everyone knows, Franklin established and conducted a newspaper in Philadelphia. At first he was everything from gatherer of news to typesetter, pressman and distributor of the paper.

Shortly after Franklin had established his newspaper he found occasion to remark with some degree of freedom on the public conduct of one or two persons of high standing in Philadelphia. What he said met with the disapproval of some of his patrons. They told him what they thought of it and warned him of the danger of losing the interest of influential persons.

Franklin listened patiently and answered by requesting them to favor him with their company at dinner and to bring with them the other gentlemen of whom they had spoken as having expressed dissatisfaction. The night of the dinner came, and the guests assembled. Franklin received them cordially.

When the guests seated themselves round the table they were surprised to see nothing before them except a stone pitcher filled with water and two puddings made of coarse meal and popularly known as "sawdust puddings."

Franklin helped each of his guests to a liberal portion of pudding and plenty of clear cold water. Then he began to eat and urged all his guests to do the same. The gentlemen were accustomed to far better fare. They taxed their politeness to the utmost, but their appetites refused to obey. Franklin saw that they were not eating. He rose and said: "My friends, observe that anyone who can subsist upon sawdust pudding and water, as I can, needs no man's patronage."

Cure for Sleeping Sickness.

A sleeping sickness cure has been discovered by a scientific expedition after numerous experiments, according to reports from Johannesburg, South Africa. The report says that the expedition has gone to Northern Rhodesia, to test the efficacy of the cure under tropical conditions. It is believed that the remedy will not only cure but prevent the disease and the animal variant Ngana. What is an important fact is that a cure for Ngana and sleeping sickness will open the wide tracts of Zululand to cattle farming, and will remove a tremendous scourge at once and forever. In this connection it is said that the bacillus which causes sleeping sickness and Ngana enters the blood of the animal and reaches the cerebro-spinal fluid. Then follow drowsiness and growing emaciation. These terminate in death. The bacillus, however, has been isolated and its origin has been traced to game, particularly to such big game as was to be found in the Adoo bush, and which was slaughtered largely in a recent expedition.

Right Royal Street.

When Princess Mary is married and settled at Chertside house, in South Audley street, she will find herself in a thoroughfare which has housed many members of royal families in the past, though, in most cases, under far less happy conditions, observes a correspondent. The street was built in 1728, and in it lived, in exile, Charles X. of France, at the house numbered 72. In 1814 Louis XVIII. was dwelling there, while for the best part of a century the representatives of the king of Portugal lived at No. 74. In June 1820, Queen Caroline, the injured consort of George IV., arriving from the Continent took up her residence at No. 77, and from a balcony there she was frequently compelled to bow to a sympathetic mob in the street below. In 1826 the duke of York was living at Cambridge house, in South Audley street, the mansion which was afterwards known as Curzon house, the London home of Earl Howe's family until 1876.

Lathe Turns Ships' Masts.

What is virtually a combination lathe and planer of gigantic size, taking work upward of 100 feet in length, is the interesting shipyard tool, invented in Georgia, that is making new records in the manufacture of masts and spars.

The big stick of timber to be turned into a mast is centered between two tailstocks, one at each end, and supported at the center by an internal-gear chuck, which, driven by a 25-horsepower motor, revolves it at 18 r. p. m.

The two cutting head carriages, electrically propelled, travel on rails between the center and ends of the timber, moving at the rate of three, six, or twelve feet a minute.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

The Flapper.

"The present-day girl of college age, from seventeen or eighteen to twenty-two years, popularly known as the 'flapper,' is a shrewd, keen, hard, worldly little thing," says the president of Smith college. "She is not the sweet, unsophisticated girl of a decade ago. To try to inflict upon her faculty-made discipline would result in revolution."

"The wisest way is to give her a reasonable amount of rope, holding over her only the invisible check of student-made rules and student tradition, and let her work out her own salvation, learning for herself the ill-effects of her own indiscretions."

CLUB BOYS AVERAGE 55 BUSHELS OF CORN PER ACRE AT COST OF 29 CENTS

State Champion Produces 127.6 Bushels And Fifteen Others Make Over 100 Bushels

The most important thing about the boys' corn clubs of Tennessee in 1921, was that the average yield was 55 bushels grown at an average cost of 29 cents a bushel, but the yields that go beyond 100 bushels per acre are always interesting.



Lawrence McKinney, State Corn Club Champion, Who Produced 127 Bushels of Corn on His Club Acre in 1921. Young McKinney, who Resides in Davidson County, Produced This Corn at a Cost of 22½ Cents per Bushel, or a Total of \$25.10. The Land Five or Six Years Ago Produced Only 5 to 7 Bushels of Corn to the Acre. Under the Methods Pursued by the Boy, Use of Farm Manure, and Through Pastureage of Livestock, It Has Been Brought Up to the Point Where the High Yield Attained is Possible.

Following are the names and records made by all boys in Tennessee who grew 100 or more bushels per acre, and who were credited members of the All-Star Corn Club:

Name	County	Yield	Variety	Cost per bu.	Value
James McKinney	Davidson	127.6	N. P.	27 cts.	\$75.00
Hornace Smith	Davidson	102	N. P.		
Fletcher Hardy	Davidson	112.5	N. P.	17 cts.	60.00
Phillip Tune	Davidson	111.3	N. P.	13 cts.	40.00
Clarence Roark	Hamilton	100.5	N. P.	10 cts.	19.50
Fay Pope	Henderson	105.3	N. P.	33 cts.	15.00
James McBee	Knox	127.5	N. P.	30 cts.	90.00
Tom B. Drinnon	Knox	108.1	N. P.	21 cts.	30.00
Edna Large	Knox	116.4	N. P.	24 cts.	20.00
Edith Large	Knox	100.7	N. P.	31 cts.	20.00
George Griffin	Knox	108.5	N. P.	24 cts.	25.00
John L. Knowles	Wilson	103.8	N. P.	26 cts.	8.00
Bryan C. Drinnon	Knox	102.2	N. P.	20 cts.	30.00
Thomas Evans	Williamson	105	N. P.	17 cts.	10.00
Herman Smithson	Williamson	103	N. P.	17 cts.	7.50
Clifford Canear	Marshall	105	N. P.	36 cts.	

The average yield for these sixteen boys was 103.7 bushels. It was grown at a cost of 22 cents a bushel. The All-Star club won \$470.50 in prizes or an average of \$29.42 per member. The farm boy of today is not only taking advantage of the opportunities that already exist, but he is making other opportunities for himself.

HAMBLETON CLUB BOYS ACCOMPLISH BIG THINGS BABY BEEF WORK

Sixteen Hambleton County club boys who fattened a carload of baby beef steers and won many prizes at Morristown, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Nashville last year are feeling very much gratified over the final results of their work. From the favorable comment of cattlemen, farmers, and club boys wherever these calves were shown, it is evident that the boys gave a real demonstration of what can be done in feeding young cattle for the market.



Hambleton County Baby Bees As They Appeared at the Southeastern Fair at Atlanta, Where They Won Over \$1,000 in Prizes. They Also Won Many Prizes at Big Fairs in Tennessee, and at the Nashville Fat Stock Show, Where They Were Awarded Second Prize for the Best Carlot of Steers and Sold for 14 Cents per Pound.

They began their work last spring with calves weighing an average of 470 pounds each. At the close of the contest in December the calves weighed an average of 900 pounds each. They had gained 430 pounds per head, or had almost doubled their original weight.

The profit on this car of cattle after having been sold at \$14.00 per hundred pounds in Nashville was \$1150.00 or about \$80.00 per head, besides the many valuable prizes won.

The bankers, business men, and cattlemen of Hambleton County are undivided in their approval of this piece of work accomplished by County Agent D. C. Stout and the club boys. It is needless to state that the club boys improve of Mr. Stout as their leader and will regard with his best efforts to carry club project his way will be.

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS DID SPLENDID THINGS IN 1921

There are 375,000 boys and girls between 10 and 18 years of age in Tennessee. All of them are eligible to membership in the boys agricultural and the girls demonstration clubs. It costs nothing but his or her best effort in order to be a member of the clubs, and the possibilities are so great that every one is more than paid for all these efforts. Last year there were approximately 12,000 active club members in Tennessee. Their clubs were organized in about 45 counties.

At the beginning of the year 1922, county agents are re-organizing boys and girls clubs with the view of accomplishing still greater results.

A Home Newspaper

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Just part of a skull, two molar teeth and a thigh bone! Pieced together they made—what? One of the most perplexing mysteries in the study of human history. Were these the remains of an ape-like man who lived 500,000 years ago? Scientists believe that they were; they call him the "Dawn Man," and out of the record embedded in the rocks they have reconstructed the conditions of his life. How he killed his food and tore the raw flesh from the bones; how he married and fought and died! How little by little he clawed and clubbed his way up to mastery over the beasts. It is a fascinating, gripping story, but it is only one of a thousand stories that stir your blood in this greatest book of modern times.

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